

Figure 1: Rates of various processes at hadron colliders versus c.m. energy.

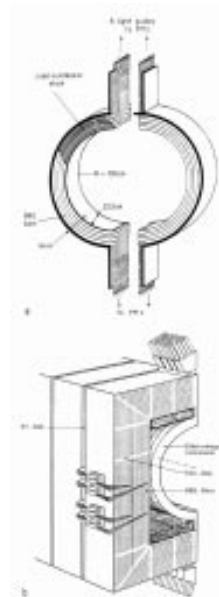


Figure 2: UA1 em gondola calorimeter (top), and hadronic (bottom).

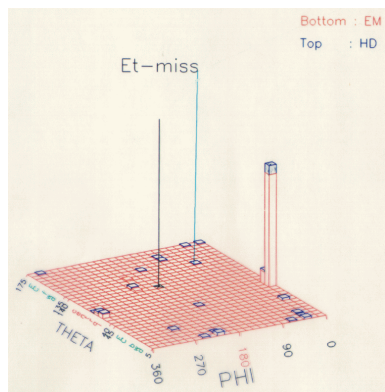


Figure 3: UA2 calorimeter lego plot of W to e nu decay.

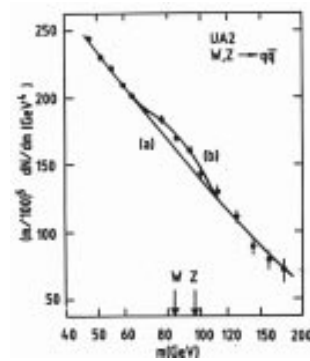


Figure 4: UA2 dijet mass distribution. The W and Z are not resolved.

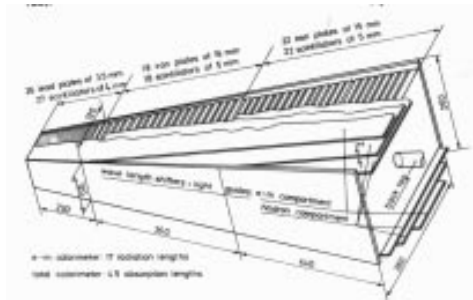


Figure 5: The UA2 calorimeter.

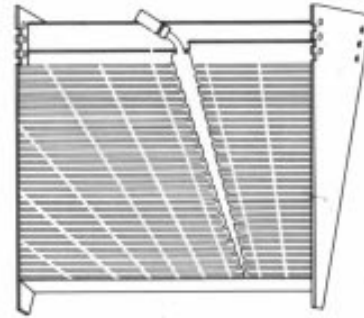


Figure 7: CDF calorimeter principle.

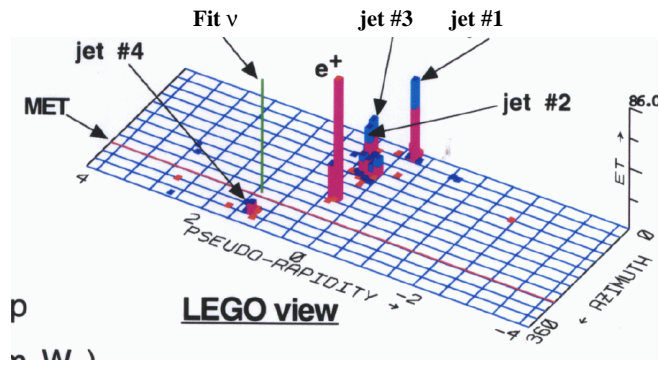


Figure 6:

CDF lego plot of a top event $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W(e\nu)b(\text{jet } 1)W(\text{jets } 2,3)b(\text{jet } 4)$.

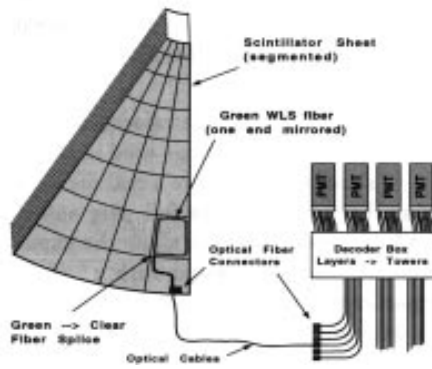


Figure 8: CDF calorimeter upgrade. Principle.

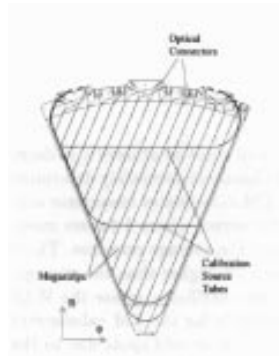


Figure 9: The shower max (SMD) of the CDF upgrade.

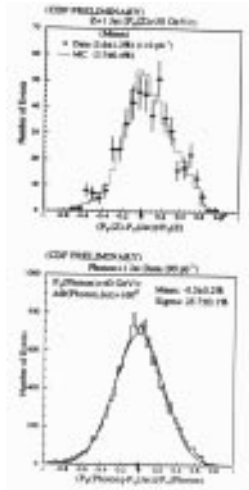


Figure 10: CDF calibration using Z+jets and γ +jet events.

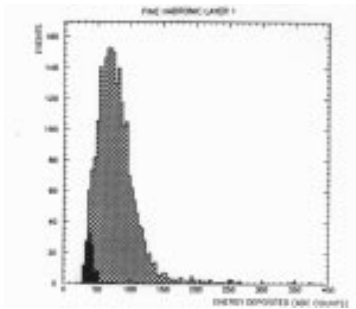


Figure 12 : D0 Noise (black) and μ response.

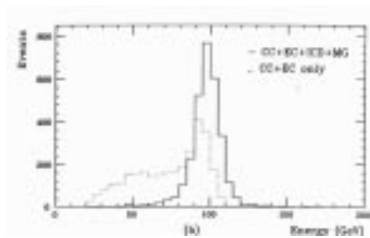


Figure 14: D0 response in the crack with & without MG&ICD info.

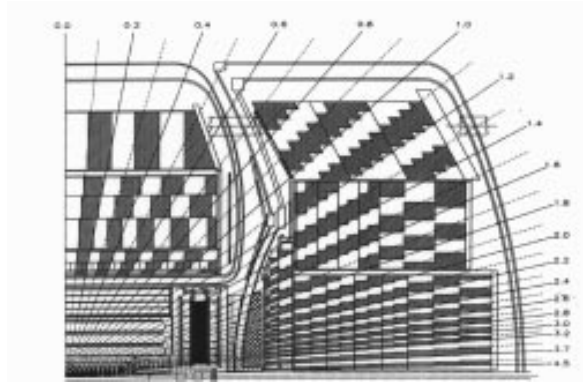


Figure 11: Side view of the D0 calorimeter.

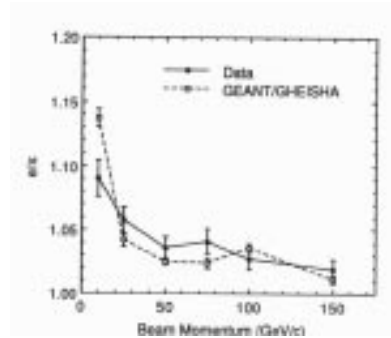


Figure 13: e/π ratio in D0 (data and MC).

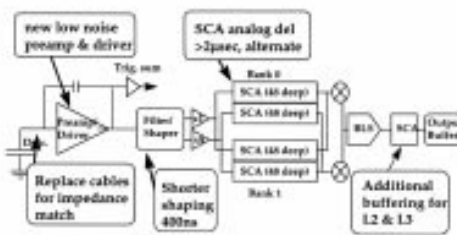


Figure 15: D0 upgrade. Readout scheme.

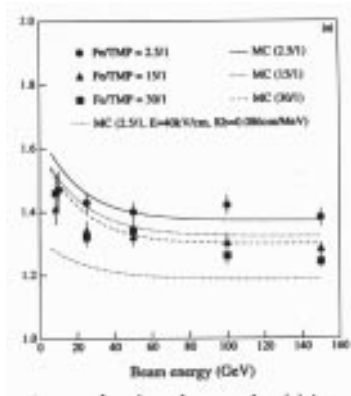


Figure 16: e/π ratio in WALIC.

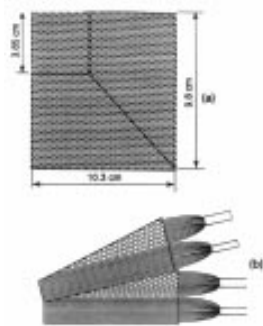


Figure 18: SPACAL projective modules.

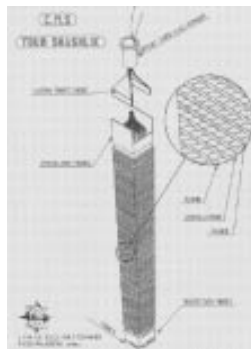


Figure 20: The SHASHLIK calorimeter.

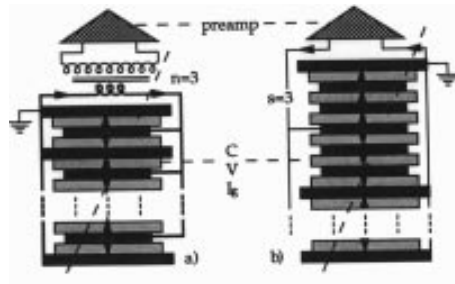


Figure 17: WALIC. The EST transformer readout (a).

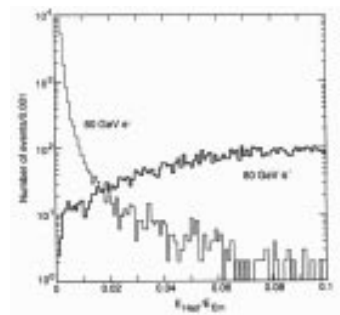


Figure 19: e/π separation in SPACAL.

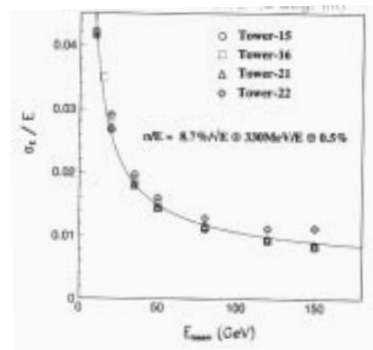


Figure 21: SHASHLIK em energy resolution.

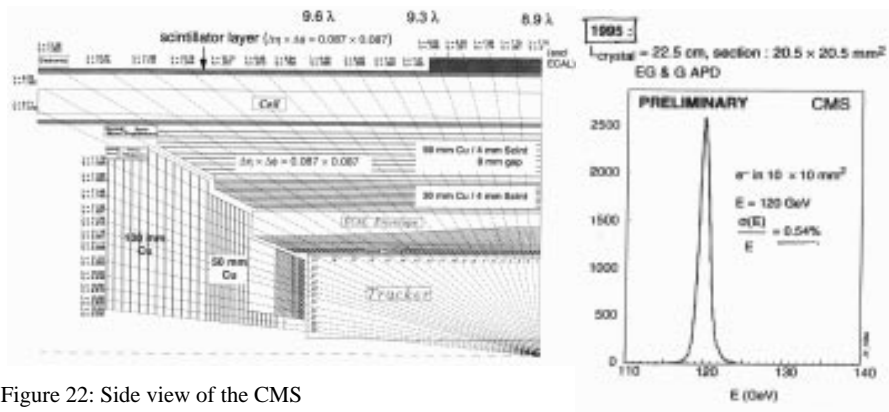


Figure 22: Side view of the CMS calorimetry.

Figure 23: CMS em response using APDs.

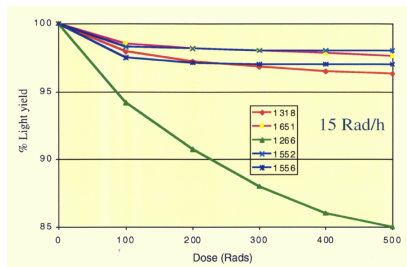


Figure 24: CMS crystals response to irradiation for various stoichiometry conditions.

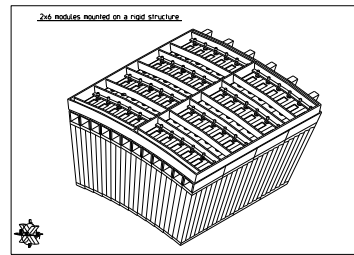


Figure 25: CMS crystals assembly mechanical structure.

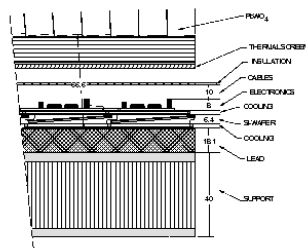


Figure 26: The CMS preshower.

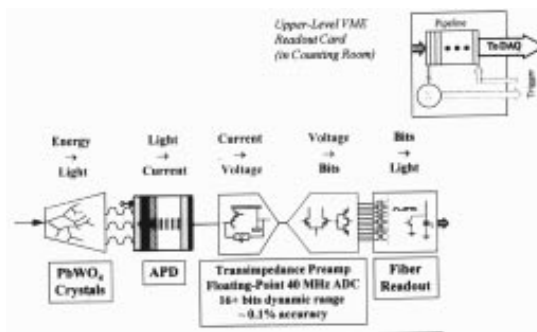


Figure 27: CMS em calorimeter readout.

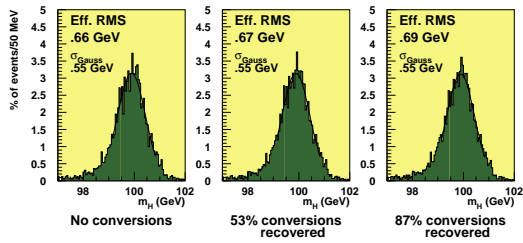


Figure 28: CMS reconstruction of $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, with and without converted photons recovery.

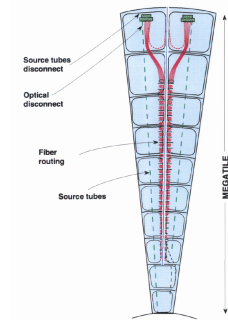


Figure 29: Principle of the CMS hadronic HCAL.

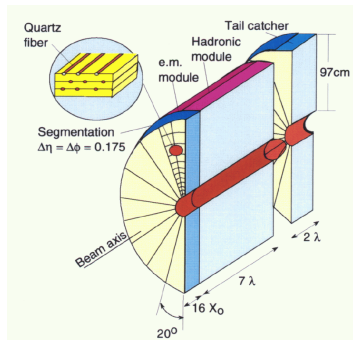


Figure 30: Principle of the CMS very forward calorimeter VFCAL.

ATLAS Calorimetry (Geant)

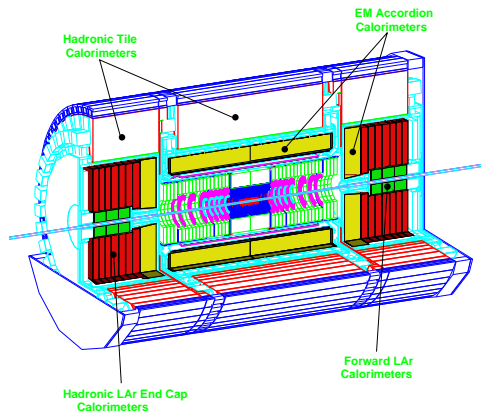


Figure 31: The ATLAS calorimetry (GEANT).

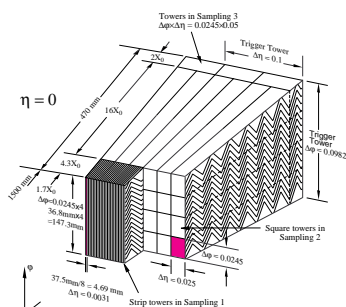


Figure 32: The ATLAS accordion calorimeter structure.

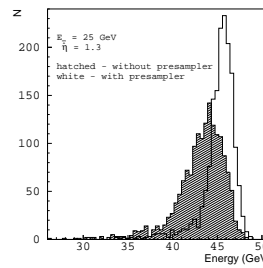


Figure 33: ATLAS em response with the presampler recovery ($|\eta|=1.3$).

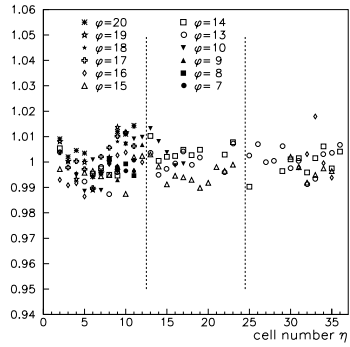


Figure 34: Response uniformity of the ATLAS em calorimeter.

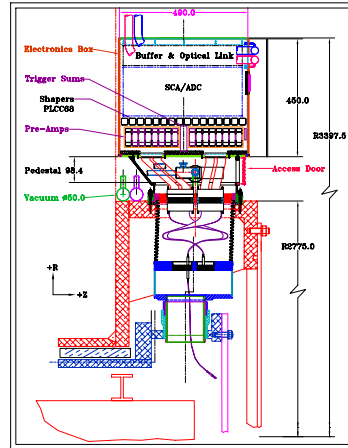


Figure 35: ATLAS em feedthroughs and readout elements.

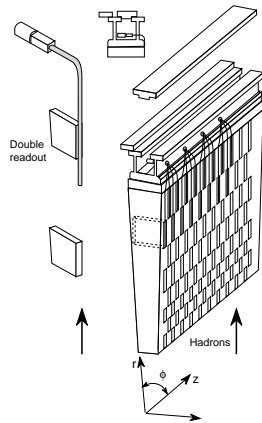


Figure 36: ATLAS tile calorimeter principle.

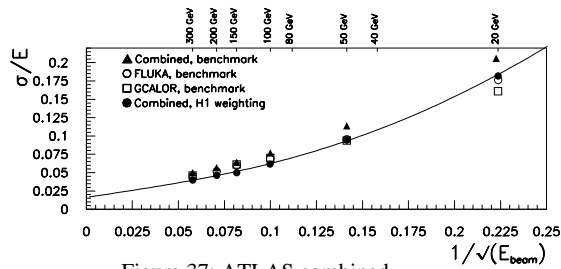


Figure 37: ATLAS combined (em+tile) response to pions. DATA and MC.

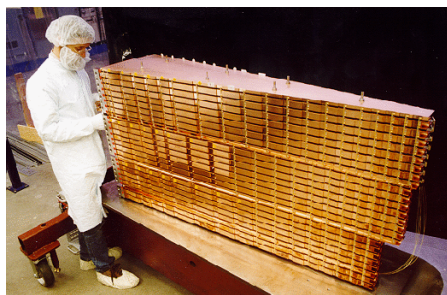


Figure 38: ATLAS HEC prototype.

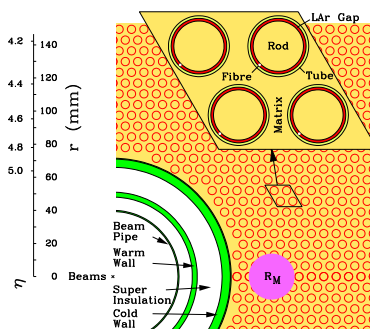


Figure 39: ATLAS FCAL principle.